

# MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 8.—NO. 33.

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

[WHOLE NO. 397.]

## The Republican.

OFFICE.  
Over Pershing's Drug Store.  
I. MATTINGLY,  
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
If paid in advance, or within three months, \$2.00  
If not paid within three months, \$2.50  
No paper discontinued until all arrears are  
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TERMS OF ADVERTISING:  
One square of 23 lines or less, three weeks, or  
less, \$1.00, each additional insertion 25 cents.  
Larger advertisements in proportion. Less than  
half a square to be charged as half a square, over  
half a square to be charged as a whole square.  
Agents in other towns and cities will be allowed  
twenty five per cent. commission, but no ad-  
vertisement of any kind will be inserted at less  
than regular rates.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**BAIR & SPONSER,**  
Painters, Glaziers and Pa-  
per Hangers,  
Plymouth, Ind.  
All kinds of painting done in the best style.  
Orders solicited and satisfaction warranted in all  
cases.  
[May 19, 1864-71]

**VAILEY ORCHARD LODGE, No. 174, I. O. G. T.**  
Meets every Saturday evening at Temperance Hall.  
Argue, sing, travel, meetings are invited to attend.  
L. H. FIELDING, W. B. S. [628]  
J. H. DESAZER, JAMES FORCE.

**BESAZK & FORCE,**  
Merchant Tailors,  
Two doors north of Wheel-  
er's Bank.  
DEALERS IN  
Cloths, Cassimeres  
AND  
VESTINGS,  
which they propose to MANUFACTURE TO ORDER.  
No good suit as anywhere else established in the west.  
Call and see.  
Plymouth, Ind., 1864-1871

**W. H. DAVENPORT,**  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
Will visit Plymouth on the second and last  
Tuesdays and Wednesdays of each month.  
Office at the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind.  
March 21, 1864-71

**PETER DALLAKER,**  
BUTCHER,  
North side, LaPorte Street, West of Becker's Store.  
March 21, 1864-71

**DR. J. M. CONFER,**  
Late Surgeon of the 24th Inf. Infantry, offers his pro-  
fessional services to the people of Marshall County.  
Office and residence west side of Michigan Street, in the  
third block north of the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind.  
March 21, 1864-71

**NEW TAILORING ESTABLISH-  
MENT IN PLYMOUTH.**  
D. RATTY,  
Merchant Tailor,  
By Stairs, Corbin's Block.  
OVER S. B. BECKER'S STORE.  
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.  
CUTTING DONE TO ORDER.  
July 1, 1864-1871

**JOHN M. SHOEMAKER, DEALER IN  
WATCHES,  
Clocks and  
Jewelry.**  
Keeps always on hand  
a large and fine assort-  
ment of Clocks, Watches,  
Brass Pins, Knives and  
Fancy Goods.  
All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.  
Shop east side Michigan street, almost opposite  
Woodward's Brick Building, Plymouth, Ind. [615-71]

**M. WOODROW, AGENT,  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF  
Chairs, Furniture, Mattresses,  
LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, PICTURE  
FRAMES, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.**  
Also—  
Ready-Made Coffins,  
ALL SIZES. ALWAYS ON HAND.  
No. 9, Michigan Street, Plymouth, Indiana.  
April 29, 1863-264.

**DR. T. A. BORTON,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
Has changed his residence to the new building on  
Adams street, one square east of the Southern building.  
Office over Hill's Bakery, in Dr. A. O. Borton's build-  
ing, west side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.  
Jan. 7, 1864-1871

**BANK OF THE STATE  
OF INDIANA.**  
Branch at Plymouth.  
Capital \$100,000. Deposits from 1 to 100 p. m.  
THEO. CRESSNER, Cashier,  
S. A. FLETCHER, Jr., President.  
April 1, 1864-71

**A. RENBARGER, SADDLE AND  
Harness Maker,  
South Side of  
LaPorte St.,  
Opposite Cleveland's Store,  
Plymouth, Ind.**

**FAIRBANKS' STAN-  
DARD  
Scales  
OF ALL KINDS.**  
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Lathes,  
Presses, &c.  
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.  
472 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.  
Be careful to buy only the genuine.  
June 1, 1863-71

**Government War Claim Agency.**  
John D. Devor,  
Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
Notary Public.  
Soldiers' Back Pay & Bounty Agent.  
SOLICITOR OF PENSIONS,  
If collections promptly made and satisfaction  
warranted. Deeds and Mortgages properly drawn  
and acknowledged taken.  
If Office over Pershing's Drug Store, Ply-  
mouth, Indiana. [571-71]

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**EDWARDS HOUSE,  
MICHIGAN ST., PLYMOUTH, IND.  
C. & W. H. McCONNELL, Proprietors.**  
Outhouses to and from all trains, and also to  
any part of the town when orders are left at the  
house.  
Nov 19 '63-n3

**JOHN NOLL,  
BUTCHER,  
East Side Michigan street, opposite Wheeler's Bank,  
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.  
Nov 5, 1863-11**

**LAPORTE MARBLE WORKS,  
SHERMAN & CO.,  
Manufacturers of all kinds of  
Monuments, Tomb Stones,  
Read Stones, of all Sizes and Forms.**

**MARBLE TABLE TOPS,  
Barren Tops, Counter Slabs, &c., &c.**  
We will sell kinds of work cheaper than any other  
establishment in Northern Indiana, and warrant satis-  
faction in all cases.

**R. S. LENDART, General Agent  
A. BOYD, Local Agent, Plymouth**  
[Oct 12-35]

**DR. A. O. BORTON,  
SURGEON DENTIST.**  
Whole and partial dentures. Teeth inserted on the  
most approved plan. Special attention paid to the  
construction of the natural teeth, and to the fitting  
of artificial teeth. Office at the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind.  
[May 19, 1864-71]

**JOHN G. OSBORNE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.**  
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,  
PLYMOUTH, IND.  
[Oct 1-31]

**JAMES O. PARKS,  
Attorney at Law,  
Land and Collection Agent.**  
BOURBON, MARSHALL CO. IND.  
13, 1863-71

**A. REEVES, M. D.,  
PLYMOUTH, IND.**  
Offers his services in the practice of Medicine and  
attendant branches, and from his previous ex-  
perience in private practice and attendance in the  
Hospitals in New York, he hopes to render satis-  
faction to those favoring him with their patron-  
age. All calls promptly attended to either day  
or night.

**D. T. PHILLIPS,  
Att'y and Counselor at La w.**  
And War Claim Agent.  
PLYMOUTH, MARSHALL COUNTY, IND.  
Office in Hewitt & Woodward's new brick  
building in Marshall and adjoining corner.  
[Jan 21-71]

**J. F. LANGENBAUGH,  
Who understands the German and English lan-  
guages thoroughly, has been appointed  
Notary Public,  
and will translate documents from one lan-  
guage to the other on reasonable terms.  
He will also take acknowledgments of Deeds,  
&c., &c. He may be found at the "Low Price  
Store." April 20, 1863-71.**

**Crocery and Glassware.**  
RECEIVED, the largest stock and best  
variety ever opened in Plymouth.  
White Granite Ware is a  
New and Elegant Pattern,  
and embraces all the pieces to fill an entire set.  
200 Sets Common Teas  
of different patterns; also, a complete assortment  
of GLASSWARE of every description, which will  
be sold at a small advance on cost.  
[121-71] RICE & SMITH.

**DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEM-  
INAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL  
SYSTEMS—new and reliable treatment—in Re-  
ports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent  
by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.  
Address, J. A. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, How-  
ard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Phila-  
delphia, Pa. [Jan 21-71]**

**THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.**  
Our LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MA-  
CHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation.  
It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most  
beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered  
to the public. No other Family Sewing Ma-  
chine has so many useful appliances for Hemming,  
Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gauging,  
Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth.  
No other Family Sewing Machine has so much  
capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew  
all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread.  
Great and recent improvements make our Family  
Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable  
and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It  
makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best  
stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary  
capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the letter  
A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing  
Machines are finished in elegant and exquisite style.  
The Folding Case of the Family Machine is a  
piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful  
kind. It protects the machine when not in use,  
and when about to be operated may be opened as a  
specious and substantial table to sustain the work.  
While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest  
woods, are finished in the simplest and cheapest  
manner possible, others are adorned and em-  
bellished in the most costly and superb manner.  
It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Ma-  
chine in operation, so as to judge of its great ca-  
pacity and beauty.  
It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing  
as our Manufacturing machines are for manufactur-  
ing purposes.  
The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk  
twist, thread, needles, oils, &c., of the very best  
quality.  
Send for a PAMPHLET.  
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
438 Broadway, New York.  
If INDIANAPOLIS Office, 48 E. Washington St.  
Sept. 3, 1863-441

**PRINTS, OILS, and WALL PAPER.**  
FERRING & CO.,  
HAVING JUST RECEIVED THE  
Largest stock of Wall Paper, Zinc, Oils, Paints,  
Varnishes, and Window Paper ever brought to this  
market, and having purchased them before the great rise  
in price, are enabled to sell them as low as any business  
in the state of Indiana. Also  
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS  
—a large stock. Call and see for yourselves. Are you  
changing addresses?  
Nov 19, 1863-71

## THE REPUBLICAN.

PLYMOUTH, IND.  
Thursday, June 16, 1864.

The Union men of La Porte county met in Mass Convention on the 4th inst., and after nominating an excellent ticket, passed the following without a dissenting voice.

WHEREAS, It is hazardous in the extreme to change the officers in our army in the face of the enemy, and as it would be equally unwise in the political crisis through which the nation is now passing, to exchange our experienced and well-tried public servants for others devoid of that training, which only public service can give, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, having full faith in the capacity and integrity of our Represent-  
ative in Congress, Schuyler Colfax, and also being much gratified by the flattering evidence which the House of Representatives of the U. S. have given us of the wisdom of our choice, (by his election to the Speakership,) do hereby earnestly request him to forego any predetermination which he may have formed, to retire to private life at the end of his present term, and to accept at the hands of the Union party of this District, another nomination to the place he so ably fills, and the duties of which he has discharged with so much honor and usefulness, not only to his constituency but to the country at large.

**Military Spirit of the Kentucky Slaves.**  
The Louisville Journal gives the following piece of news which it considers most deplorable and heart-rending:

Parties arriving from Davies, Henderson and Union counties, Ky., represent a sad state of affairs existing in that part of the country. The slaves, under the working of the policy recently inaugurated, are deserting the plantations by scores, and making their way to the Federal lines. The blacks are entirely demoralized, and cannot be controlled by their masters. Squads of negro soldiers, under command of recruiting officers, are scouring the country for the purpose of inducing the slaves to desert their owners and follow them into camp and enlist in the military service. Every recruiting squad obtains its hundreds, and the largest plantations are now wholly depopulated of blacks. Men of all ages, women and children, make up the motley group, all demanding admittance inside the Federal lines.

The War Department gives the State of Indiana credit for 122,410 three years' volunteers, and charges her with her quotas under all calls, 110,923 men, leaving a credit to the State over all calls of 11,487 men. The State is entitled to a further credit of about 3,000 re-enlisted veterans not included in the above account.

The Democratic Convention which met at Indianapolis recently, denounced Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, scouted the idea of giving him a place on the Democratic Presidential ticket, and repudiated the claims of the Kentucky "Conservatives" to seats in the Chicago Convention. Bully for the hoosiers.

General Franklin has been ordered to take command of the 10th Corps, now at New Orleans, to which is attached a part of the dismounted cavalry force of the Gulf Department, and is to constitute a kind of Marine brigade, to attend to the guerrillas along the Mississippi.

General Canby reports to the Secretary of War that the affairs of his department are in the most satisfactory condition, and the reorganization of the army is nearly accomplished.

Throughout South America the greatest excitement prevails in consequence of the invasion of Peruvian territory by Spain. In Peru a very large force was being organized, and it is expected that some 100,000 will be ready to respond to the first call of the President. In Chili mass meetings have been held in all the large towns, calling upon the Government to support Peru. At Panama the Spanish Commissioner, while staying in the house of the French Consul, has been mobbed.

General Hunter has achieved a great victory near Stanton. The rebel papers received by Butler, say that he met the rebel General Jones near Stanton, killed him and routed his army, and now holds the town. This is good news, and we may expect, from Hunter's antecedents, that he will not give the enemy much time to rest, but will push on in the direction of Richmond as fast as possible.

The Sanitary Fair at St. Louis is closed, and the net proceeds which will pass into the Sanitary Commission will not fall short of half a million. The army sword was awarded, amid much enthusiasm to Gen. Hancock, he having received 2,403 votes McClellan being second on the list.

Jeff. Davis, in reply to a letter from Gov. Vance of North Carolina, concerning the discontent in that State toward the rebel authorities, says: "I fear much from the tenor of the news I receive from North Carolina, that an attempt will be made by some bad men to inaugurate movements which must be considered as equivalent to aid and comfort to the enemy, and which all patriots should combine to put down at any cost. You may count on my aid in every effort to spare your State the scenes of civil warfare, which will devastate its homes if the designs of those traitors be suffered to make headway."

A dispatch from Rochester, N. Y., gives an account of a terrible steamboat disaster, which occurred on Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock, on the Hudson, a short distance above Poughkeepsie. The steamer Berkshire, carrying about 140 passengers, took fire and was burned to the water's edge. Over forty passengers were drowned or perished in the flames.

The New York Tribune's correspondent writing from New Orleans says that General A. J. Smith with his command had gone to Little Rock to reinforce General Steele, which place he expected to reach before Dick Taylor, who was marching North with all dispatch, would be able to attack it.

Somebody who knows says that when two or more women, approaching you on a narrow walk, fall behind one another to enable you to pass, you may be sure they are ladies of uncommon politeness and consideration. The usual course pursued by women is to charge all abroad, sweeping everybody into the mud.

**From the 5th Ind. Battery.**  
Five Miles South of Kingston, Ga.,  
May 21st, 1864.

DEAR PARENTS.—I wrote you from Nashville as I came through, which you have probably received ere this. I found, on arriving at Chattanooga, that active operations had commenced in this department, and that the army had been on the move some time, driving the enemy from their entrenched position at Tunnel Hill and Buzzard Roost, near Dalton. I arrived at the Battery on Sunday following my leaving you, and went to fighting three hours after my arrival, the battle lasting until 10 o'clock at night, when the enemy again left an entrenched position, falling back towards Atlanta. We have followed them closely, skirmishing heavily with them every day, and day before yesterday (Friday) had quite a brisk engagement. This took place at Kingston, or rather commenced there, and lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until dark, at which time we occupied our present position, 5 miles south of Kingston. Here we had to stop yesterday and to-day for the purpose of getting forward supplies, which are all up at the time of my writing, also the railroad has been put in running order, and the snorting iron horse now plows his way into the very centre of our encampment. Thus you can see with what energy this army, now a victorious one, is beating its way into the very heart of the rebellion. Let the Lord be praised and the people rejoice for the end draweth nigh.

From deserters and prisoners we learn that our enemy are utterly disheartened and demoralized, and their leaders have to stoop to the miserable subterfuge of ready circulars to their troops, setting forth that Lee has whipped Grant and driven him back across the Rapidan, to cheer their drooping spirits.

We start forward again to-morrow and intend to push our way to Atlanta at all hazards, so you may look for stirring times from this department.

The day before I arrived the Battery immortalized itself in driving back the enemy from three distinct charges after their infantry support had left them in the most cowardly manner. The Battery saved the left until Hooker could bring forward the necessary support and the line was thus saved from capture. General Hooker was very enthusiastic over it and even wanted to sleep with some of the cannoniers. He stated that he should notice the heroic manner in which the line was held, in his report. Two hundred and sixty dead rebels lay before our guns the next morning, torn by that terrible missile canister shot, and if the proportionate share was wounded it would make a loss of about 900 men to the enemy.

**Hovey's Indiana Heroes.**  
Under the above caption the special correspondent of the New York Tribune writes as follows of the bravery of the new Indiana troops under General Hovey, in the second day's fight at Resaca:

At 2 o'clock P. M., after the enemy had been driven away from another position on the left, where a gorge passed through the hills toward Resaca, the enemy made two successive efforts to retrieve his position. A heavy force was hurled forward at the center of General Hovey's Division of new Indiana troops. The men were all, or nearly all, fresh from their homes, and many had never been under fire. The ground was swampy, and everything conspired to give at least temporary success to the rebel charge. They came on with a whoop and a yell as if they would carry all before them, but the Indiana boys met them more than half way, charging upon the double-quick across the morass.—Colonel Chase of the 129th, was prominent, leading on his men in the most gallant style. The flat was literally swept like hail, and enfilading batteries rained shrapnell and threw shells into their ranks. The rebels staggered and gave way, falling back faster than they came, and leaving their front covered with dead and wounded.

Later in the afternoon the rebels made a similar attempt with renewed vigor, but not with the same desperate and determined repulse. The praise of the Indiana troops is in everybody's mouth. Hovey's division of "Loyal Indians," or "Hoosiers," as they have been called, has honored itself with glory. Many of these troops were mere youths, who would scarcely be at home going to school, instead of braving death on the battlefield.

## THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings—Lincoln and Johnson—The Platform.

Baltimore, June 8, 1864.  
The Convention has nominated Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. The vote on Vice President was not announced till all the votes of the States were changed to Johnson, and the nomination made unanimous.

The platform is very radical. There is immense enthusiasm.  
[To the Associated Press.]  
BALTIMORE, June 8.—The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, President Dennison in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gaddis, of Ohio.

The Committee on the Order of Business reported, and after amendments, the report was adopted.

Mr. King, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made a majority report that the Missouri Radicals be admitted to seats without the right of voting; that the South Carolina delegates be not admitted; and that those from the District of Columbia be admitted to seats without votes.

The minority made a report, which concurred in that of the majority except the exclusion of the delegates from Virginia, Arkansas, and the Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska from the right of voting.

That part of the majority report that related to the uncontested delegations was adopted.

Several amendments regarding the manner of the admission of the Missouri delegations were rejected.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the minority report. A call for a vote by States was made, the vote resulting in the unanimous adoption of the majority report, admitting the radical delegation from Missouri. Yeas 440, nays 4.

A motion was then made that the House proceed at once to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

Gen. Cameron of Penn., offered as a substitute a resolution that Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin be declared the unanimous choice of the Union party for President and Vice President.

[Great cheering and loud calls for a division of the resolution.]  
Mr. Cresswell, of Maryland, called for a division of the question, so as to vote first on that portion of the resolution declaring Abraham Lincoln the unanimous choice of the Convention as its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the resolution on the table.  
[Great confusion, cheering, and cries of question.]  
Mr. Cameron withdrew his resolution and offered another.

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln be declared the unanimous choice of the Union party as its nominee for President of the United States.

As the vote was about being taken, Mr. Raymond urged that the vote should be taken by States. That as it had been said there was a disposition to rush the nomination of Mr. Lincoln through this Convention, and to stifle any contrary expression of sentiments, such a rule would carry with it more of power and influence than the passage of any such resolution.

The proposition was well received, and amidst much confusion the States were called.

The result was as follows:  
On Mr. Lincoln—Maine, 14; N. H., 10; Vermont, 10; Massachusetts, 24; Rhode Island, 8; Connecticut, 12; New York, 66; New Jersey, 14; Pennsylvania, 52; Delaware, 6; Maryland, 14; Arkansas, 10; Tennessee, 15; Kentucky, 22; Ohio, 42; Indiana, 25; Illinois, 32; Michigan, 16; Wisconsin, 16; Iowa, 16; Minnesota, 18; California, 10; Oregon, 6; West Virginia, 10; Kansas, 6; Nebraska, 6; Colorado, 6; Nevada, 6.  
Total 479.

For Gen. Grant—Missouri, 22.  
After the admission of the Missouri delegates, the remaining proposition offered was an amendment by Mr. King, that the delegates from Tennessee, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, and all the Territories, which the majority report proposed to admit to seats without a right to vote, should have the right to vote, was put to the Convention.

Mr. Lane asked a division of the question, to vote as to the States first, and then on the Territories.

A second division was called for, and the house asked to vote first as to Tennessee having the right to vote. A call for a vote by States was made, and the house voted. Yeas 310, nays 153.

The house next voted as to the admission of Arkansas and Louisiana with the right to vote. The result was announced—yeas 307, nays 167.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted and amended.

On motion of Mr. Hume, of Mo., the vote was declared unanimous.

The enthusiasm was immense.  
The Convention proceeded to vote for a candidate for Vice President.

Daniel Mace of Indiana, presented the name of Andrew Johnson of Tenn.; Mr. Stone, of Iowa, seconded the motion.

Mr. Cameron offered the name of Hannibal Hamlin.

Mr. Train, of N. Y., in behalf of a portion of the New York delegation, presented Daniel S. Dickinson.

The President announced the following names as being before the Convention—Andrew Johnson, of Tenn.; Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, S. H. Roscoe, of Ky., and Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York.

**THE PLATFORM.**  
Mr. Raymond, of N. Y., from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:  
Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain, against all enemies, the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do every thing in our power to aid the Government in quelling the force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to be inflicted the rebels and traitors arrayed against it. [Prolonged applause.]  
Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to com-

promise to rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor, to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions. [Applause.]

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of the rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic; [applause] and that we hold and maintain to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country, and that the members of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and the unwavering fidelity to the Constitution, and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office. That we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency, and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the Union against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially of the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery. [applause] and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete execution.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare, that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and approval, any and every course which cordially endorses the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government. [Applause.]

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, [applause] and that any violations of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations, which the war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress. [Prolonged applause.]

Resolved, That the foreign emigration, which, in the past, has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous system of taxation. That it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud the institutions of a republican government on the Western Continent, [prolonged applause] and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this country, the possession by such power of a new foothold for monarchial governments, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States. [Long and continued applause.]

On motion of Mr. Bushnell, of Conn., the resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

The house then proceeded to ballot for Vice President. As the vote proceeded it was soon apparent that Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, was to have the great majority before the vote was announced the various States whose votes had been divided, commenced changing their vote and went unanimously for Johnson, amid great enthusiasm.

The Chair announced that the next business in order was the election of a National Committee, and the States were called to name the same, which was done.

After various resolutions of thanks, the Convention adjourned sine die.

**A NEW REBEL RAID.**  
Mt. Sterling Destroyed by John Morgan—Railroads Attacked.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—A rebel force, supposed to be under command of John Morgan, made an entrance into Eastern Kentucky a few days ago, and this morning captured the town of Mt. Sterling. They also destroyed the bridges and tore up the track of the Central Railroad, between Cynthiana and Paris, and cut the telegraph wires. The trains coming north returned safely to Lexington.

Another gang attacked a passenger train on the Louisville and Lexington railroad this morning, near Smithfield. Two passenger cars and a baggage car were burned. The express car was robbed and the engine thrown off the track. None of the passengers were hurt.

Two important bridges between Paris and Cynthiana have been burned.

A part of the rebel force is moving north on the Kentucky Central Railroad. No communication south of Boyd's station since 3 p. m.

**LATER.**  
CINCINNATI, June 8.—Morgan's force is estimated at 2,500. A portion of his command took possession of Paris this afternoon, and it is thought they have destroyed the extensive trestle work near there.

Two important bridges between Paris and Cynthiana have been burned.

A part of the rebel force is moving north on the Kentucky Central Railroad. No communication south of Boyd's station since 3 p. m.

**MICHIGAN CITY HARBOR.**—Our neighbors of Michigan City, have a prospect of obtaining appropriations for building a good harbor there. We learn that Mr. L. D. Williamson, one of the principal stockholders of the L. N. A. and C. railroad, proposes to give \$50,000 towards the project, and other stockholders of the same road, are expected to make up 100,000 more. Should this amount be raised more of course can be secured from other sources if needed. A Harbor meeting was held at that place on Thursday night, which was to be addressed by Judge Osborn, and Hon. C. W. Cathcart, but what was done we are not informed.

We congratulate our Michigan City friends on the prospect now in store for them. Indiana certainly should have one Lake Harbor, and we hope she will get it now.—La Porte Herald.

## Sword Presentation.

The Nashville Daily Press, of the 29th ult., says:

Thursday night a pleasant party of ladies and gentlemen met at Mr. Goodwin's Hall, and enjoyed good dancing to sweet music until a late hour. During a pause in the festivities, Capt. Dan Casey, of the 29th Ind., the former worthy and efficient commander of the convalescent camp, was considerably taken aback by being presented with a costly and beautiful ornamented sword, by Mr. Thos. McCarty, in behalf of the party. The gallant Captain, however, rallied, and in a neat and appropriate little speech breathing the soul of Irish earnestness accepted the present. On one side of the sword was engraved: "Presented to Captain Dan Casey, by his friends, Nashville, May 24, 1864." On the other side the American Eagle, with shield and the harp of Erin, were engraved in truly artistic style. It was a beautiful present, bestowed to a worthy officer, and one that we know will never be dishonored in the hands of Capt. Dan Casey.

## McClellan on the Peninsula.

The New York Times is publishing a series of articles, a crushing review of General McClellan's report, exposing the charlatanism of the Young Napoleon from his own record. From the latest of these articles we quote the